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FINAL SITTING OF M-L INSTITUTE SCIENTIFIC SESSION REPORTED

AU041226Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] The first sitting of the third and final day of the Tirana scientific session on problems of current world development opened this morning. Reports were presented in both A and B sections. The following reports were delivered in the A Section: "On Certain Distinctive Characteristics of the Present Economic Crisis Gripping the Capitalist-Revisionist Countries," which was presented by Hekuran Mara; "Youth, a Great Resource of the Revolution," which was prepared by Valdete Sala and Muharem Gjata and presented by Valdete Sala; "The Practice of the Modern Revisionists' Concepts on Assessment of Present Times," presented by Alfred Uci; "The Consistent Struggle Against Imperialism and Social Imperialism, One of the Fundamental Directions of the Foreign Policy of Our Party and State," prepared by Xhustin Papajorgji and presented by Jorgaq Simaku.

The session was then greeted by (Menson Enriquez), representative of the Communist Party of Brazil; (Filipe Ferrera), chairman of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador; (Jose Maria Terrera), chairman of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Mexico; (Alberto Mour), member of the Central Committee of the reconstructed Communist Party of Portugal; and (Luis Mendoza), member of the National Political Committee of the Bandera Roja Party of Venezuela.

The following reports were delivered in Section B: "The New World Economic Order, Effort by the Imperialist Powers To Perpetuate Enslavement of the Peoples," which was prepared by (Styliano Bollano) and Lulezim Sana and presented by (Styliano Bollano); "The Theory of Nonalined Countries at the Service of the Superpowers, the Bourgeoisie and the Reaction," presented by Piro Vito; "Neocolonialism and the Struggle Waged by the Peoples Against It for Political and Economic Independence," presented by Sopot Stama and "Social Democracy, a Regressive Counterrevolutionary Trend at the Service of the Imperialist Bourgeoisie," presented by (Adem Mezini).

At this point both sessions concluded their reports. After a break, the plenary session followed at which Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, delivered the closing speech. The scientific session on problems of current world development then concluded its proceedings.

MARXIST INSTITUTE GIVES DINNER FOR FOREIGN GUESTS

AU042142Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee gave a dinner tonight in honor of the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties of Brazil, Ecuador, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Portugal, Spain and Venezuela who attended the proceedings of the scientific session on problems concerning current international developments. The dinner was also attended by Ramiz Alia and Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies; Fiqrete Shehu, AWP Central Committee member and director of the V.I. Lenin Party School; AWP Central Committee member Vito Kapo; Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana State University rector Petrit Radovicka, and others.

The dinner passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere and the foreign guests were greeted by Nexhmije Hoxha.

BTA DENIES BULGARIAN INVOLVEMENT IN DEATHS OF MARKOV, SIMEONOV

AU041904Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

["Again About the Freedom of Morbid Imagination"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Oct, BTA--At the beginning of the month of September the mass media in Great Britain launched an incredibly strong anti-Bulgarian and anti-communist campaign. The occasion was the death of an emigre--Georgi Markov. Without any proofs and before having a medical conclusion about the cause of death, there appeared on the pages on the papers and in the TV and radio broadcasts fantastic writings about the murder of the defector with the aid of a poisoning umbrella for which "communist agents were to blame," that Bulgarian organs had a finger in it and what not.

All this campaign sounded unconvincing even for its authors and for this reason other emigres were quickly attracted to it. There appeared also Vladimir Kostov who was also "pricked with a poisonous needle" but it dawned on him and he reported this only when learning of Georgi Markov's demise.

As early as on September 15 BTA categorically rejected the ill-intended disinformation for any participation by Bulgarian authorities in the sad case with Georgi Markov. The wish was expressed for the British media, if they did not want to contribute to the existing good Bulgaro-British relations, at least not to impede their development by expanding an anti-Bulgarian campaign.

In spite of this, the campaign is now in its third week and in the last few days had been raging with new force, making use of the press conference of Scotland Yard held on September 29. It was announced then that a metal pellet had been found in Markov's thigh which perhaps contained poison or bacteria that caused the emigre's death and that the conclusion of the police was that it was a question of murder.

Immediately the newspapers, radio and television of Great Britain resumed the fantastic James Bond stories. They were taken up also by the mass media in other Western countries, and once again slanders, accusations and manipulation with the facts so as to conduct an absolutely ungrounded disinforming campaign against a country with which normal relations are maintained. And, it should be noted, precisely only on a presumption, without absolutely any facts or clues about accusations of some participation by Bulgarian organs. On October 2 a new mystery was added to all this: The death of another emigre, of Vladimir Simeonov.

All these versions have not and cannot have anything in common with truth. And we qualify them as ill-intended propaganda against our country.

The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to terrorism is very well known and not only has it been officially expressed by representatives of our government, this negative attitude has been shown in practice.

The absurd hypotheses and the still more absurd charges of any participation by Bulgarian organs in these sad cases is in profound contradiction with the principles and character of our society. Such methods and such actions are not only alien to the very essence of our society. [sentence as received] The objective analysis of the situation in this country the distinguishing features of which are stability, cohesion and confidence, cannot but impose the conclusion that such actions are contraindicated for it. These methods, such actions are in the arsenal of the present "cloak and dagger knights" of the secret services that are known to everybody.

Perhaps in the minds of some people in Great Britain there emerge the memories of colonial role, even of the most recent time, when the physical destruction of people inconvenient for the empire was a most usual occurrence.

As regards the attitude of this country to the emigres, it is also known. They themselves have deserted our society. No one is interested in them in this country. These are people who, beyond the frontiers of the country, receive their daily bread from centres which are controlled and financed by various secret services. Even for this reason only their writings or broadcasts cannot have and have no influence whatever on the consciousness of our people. Such was Georgi Markov, such is Vladimir Kostov, such are those who resemble them.

That is why no one in this country is interested in them. And there is still less any reason for the Bulgarian organs to cause their death.

Georgi Markov did not constitute any political danger for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for this reason not even the most ordinary counter-propaganda measures were taken against him and his broadcasts, let alone terrorist actions about which give way to their fancy some Western journalists hungry of sensations or victims of a speculative disinformation. Georgi Markov was an emigre for nearly 10 years and all that time he was engaged in the same propaganda activity in the service of his masters. Only an absurd and irresponsible thinking may assume that if Bulgaria had assessed Georgi Markov as politically dangerous she would wait for ten years so that he might do everything which he was able to do and only then take measures against him.

At the same time the Bulgarian state always protects its citizens. We will recall: When Vladimir Kostov "disappeared" two years ago, the Bulgarian state made everything possible to clarify the reasons and was ready to take up his defence to the moment when it was understood that he had become a "subject of Radio Free Europe". Our society has since taken no interest whatever in him. He is receiving his thirty pieces of silver. Let him receive them. This does not harm the Bulgarian people.

The way in which they manipulate in the West with some facts about the death of Georgi Markov and now of Vladimir Simeonov and attach to these cases that of Vladimir Kostov, however, strongly smells of a campaign schemed in advance by interested circles against the People's Republic of Bulgaria so as to discredit and denigrate her. The intrigues, strife and demoralization in the emigre circles and between their individual leaders and for attaining their personal objectives and for actions--adventurist and terrorist--against their former motherland are well known. The support and the instructions they receive in this respect from certain secret services in the West are no secret either. We will not make use of the presumption so as to formulate charges. Taking into account these facts about the state of the emigration, who knows...

In any case Bulgaria has nothing in common with this demoralization and with the consequences and excesses stemming from it, and still less can she bear any responsibility for them. It should be taken up by those in whose service this emigration is.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has again been authorized in a most categorical way to reject the groundless campaign, full of slanders and fabrications, in connection with alleged participation of Bulgarian organs in the deaths of Georgi Markov and Vladimir Simeonov.

At the same time the BTA has been authorized to state that in order to establish the truth on these cases, the competent Bulgarian organs are ready to give full assistance to the British authorities for joint investigations, analysis and evaluation. Such interaction was attained between the Bulgarian and Austrian authorities in 1975 for clarifying the reasons for the murders among the emigre circles in Vienna, and in a proven manner were rejected the unfounded accusations levelled also then against our country.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY POLAND'S TRYBUNA LUDU

AU041557Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Interview given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Jozef Barecki, chief editor of Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU, in Sofia on 29 September: "In the Interest of Intensifying Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] [Question] The friendship between Poland and Bulgaria is centuries old. The comprehensive development of our cooperation received a particular incentive when our two states and peoples embarked upon the road of building socialism and when our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was signed 30 years ago. Comrade first secretary, what is your evaluation of this close cooperation between our peoples and states under the leadership of the two Marxist-Leninist parties--the PZPR and the BCP--and what is your view of the prospects for the further development of Polish-Bulgarian economic cooperation, coproduction, production specialization and expanded tourist exchanges?

[Answer] The friendship between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples is really centuries old and represents the sum total of the wishes of our people and the struggles for freedom and the victory of justice. These traditions are the source of our fraternal alliances in building socialism and provide the lifeblood for our aspirations with regard to the future and for our resolve to bring about the victory of the great ideal--communism.

Let us once again recall the year 1444, when Polish King Wladyslaw III of Varna set out to liberate Bulgaria. Our brothers, the Poles, gave up their lives on Bulgarian soil and turned a new page in our history. Then in the liberation war of 1877-78 many brave sons of the Polish people fought alongside the Russian armies and the Bulgarian volunteers. Magnificant historic feats have become symbols of Bulgarian-Polish brotherhood!

Bulgarian scientists highly value the achievements scored by the scientific centers in Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz, Poznan and other cities in the scientific research carried out over scores and scores of years in the past of the Bulgarian people, the history of the Bulgarian language and literature, as well as in the archeological and artistic heritage.

We always recall the pictures of the brothers Cyril and Methodius, the creators of the Slavonic alphabet, that were painted with particularly strong artistic expression and inner inspiration by Jan Matejka, the classic Polish painter.

The pictures painted by other great Polish artists, who have recreated the historic events of our people's past which were filled with a tragic spirit and the unshakable resolve to achieve freedom, now hang in our national gallery.

In more recent times the brotherhood of our peoples was most keenly expressed in our joint irreconcilable struggles against fascism in Spain, in the defense of Georgi Dimitrov put up by the freedom-loving Poles in the battles against the Hitlerite occupier as well as in the ideological unity of thought and action of our two parties.

Our brotherhood blossomed with all vigor when we broke the shackles of capitalism and when our free peoples, united in their common purpose of constructing socialism and communism, began their onward march.

At present, the relations between our countries are based on the unshakable foundations of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the comprehensive friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries. In keeping with our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, our relations are expanding and gaining in strength with each passing year and are playing an ever increasing role in the successful construction of developed socialist societies in our countries.

I wish to stress with great satisfaction that with each passing year the cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR and between Bulgaria and Poland gains in intensity, acquires new riches and produces rich yields. Contacts between social organizations and between ministries and departments are developing. We are pleased with the extensive and friendly relations between the Bulgarian People's Peasant Union and the United Peasant Party.

In the 30 years since the Bulgarian-Polish alliance treaty was signed, many qualitative transformations in all spheres of life in the two countries have taken place. Our economic development and increased economic potential are indissolubly linked to efforts to deepen Bulgarian-Polish economic cooperation within the framework of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance.

At present, we are implementing the Fourth 5-Year Plan for 1976-80, which provides for doubling the trade turnover between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic compared with the previous 5-year period and for valuing this trade at R2.2 billion.

The most characteristic features of the development of Polish-Bulgarian trade in the past few years has been the mean annual rate of increase in general trade and the even more dynamic increase in the share of engineering articles. This share will increase from 37 percent in 1961-65 to 68 percent in 1976-80.

We are devoting most attention to developing long-term economic cooperation on the basis of production specialization and cooperation. It is necessary to jointly implement the 24 bilateral accords we have signed so far on production specialization and cooperation.

Our countries have the necessary conditions and abilities to adopt decisions in the next few years, especially up to 1985, on expanding production specialization and cooperation in other branches of industry, particularly in the industries concerned with motorization machine tools, automation, lifting and transportation equipment, construction and road machinery, shipping, electronics, electrotechnology, chemistry, food machinery and the construction of industrial facilities in Third World countries.

Scientific-technological cooperation, which has also experienced positive changes, occupies an important place in Bulgarian-Polish economic links.

We are pleased that intensive work is now going on to coordinate plans for socioeconomic development in 1981-85. The main lines of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic have already been worked out.

All this is creating even more favorable conditions for raising the effectiveness of the national economies in our two countries and for intensifying the international socialist division of labor.

Tourist traffic between Bulgaria and Poland has also developed favorably in the past 30 years. A lively tourist exchange on both sides helps strengthen the internationalist ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

[Question] The Polish people are keenly interested in fraternal Bulgaria's achievements in constructing a developed socialist society. Comrade first secretary, with what achievements will Bulgaria enter 1979, the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the people's government?

[Answer] We will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria on the eve of our important jubilee of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state in the year 681.

When we look back on the road our old slavonic country has traversed over many centuries, and when we contemplate our top achievements and the fickleness of fate as well as our severe trials throughout history, we are all the more keenly aware of the nature of our socialist state and of its achievements in the past 35 years.

Within a brief span of history, the backward state of Bulgaria has transformed itself into a leading socialist state with developed and modern industries, mechanized agriculture on large farms and the ever increasing material and spiritual standards enjoyed by our people. At present, our industry produces as much as 56 percent of our national income and the face of our national economy is determined by the sectors of production such as the engineering, electrotechnical, electric, chemical, energy and metallurgical industries. The profound qualitative changes in cooperative agriculture have created conditions for establishing large agricultural-industrial and industrial-agricultural enterprises. Our country's socialist national economy is developing dynamically and consistently, which is unshakable proof of the vitality and virtues of the socialist system. For example, in the past 20 years our national income has increased about 8.5 percent a year, industrial production 11.5 percent and farm production 4.3 percent.

We are also pleased with our achievements in our spiritual life. Profound changes and a process of renewal in the area of culture have ocurred on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Socialism has created the conditions and possibilities for the comprehensive spiritual development of the working people, for the blossoming of science, literature and arts--conditions that do not exist and cannot even be dreamed of under other systems.

The integration of Bulgaria's socialist society and the construction of real socialism are the main results of the socialist revolution and of our achievements to date.

During its 10th congress in 1971, the BCP adopted a new historic program for constructing a developed socialist society. The 11th BCP congress in 1978 mapped out, in keeping with that program, the tasks appropriate to the current stage of development, tasks that are being implemented consistently and indefatigably. In the past 2 years we have carried out considerable quantitative and qualitative changes in constructing a developed socialist society in our country.

The attention and efforts of our party and working people are being focused on solving the problems of comprehensively raising the effectiveness and quality of production and of increasing productivity at a faster pace.

The national party conference last April mapped out the practical means with which to improve work organization and to devise plans for running the economy and managing social organizations. A new approach to guiding the processes of economy and society will create even greater possibilities for intensifying socialist democracy and will help promote the more comprehensive development of national initiative.

It goes without saying that in the process of constructing a mature socialist society, we encounter difficulties and unsolved problems. The road we are following is not easy. We are encountering objective and subjective difficulties and we happen to encounter failures. This year the weather has not been quite favorable to our agriculture. Under the leadership of their party, our people are mobilizing their forces, discovering additional domestic reserves and, taking advantage of their close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, are successfully overcoming the difficulties along the road to their development.

However, the achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building socialism, with which we will inaugurate the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution, are the main and crucial issues. In these achievements, our people see their own efforts in implementing the BCP's policy, to which they relate all gains and clear prospects for the future. Our people know that these achievements also represent the fruits of the invaluable assistance given us by the great Soviet Union, of the cooperation with and mutual assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, and of the support given us by the international communist movement and all revolutionary forces in the world.

[Question] Poland and Bulgaria are making active efforts for implementing the coordinated peaceful policy of the Warsaw Pact states in order to make detente irreversible and to protect mankind against the threat of a new war and against increasing armament burdens. How do you view the prospects for consolidating peace and security in Europe and for cooperation among states with different systems?

[Answer] In its foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is being guided by the need to create the most advantageous international conditions for the construction of a developed socialist society. The implementation of this aim is indissolubly connected with the need to make the process of detente in Europe and the world irreversible, to prevent new wars and to strengthen peace in the world.

We highly value the united foreign policy followed by the fraternal socialist countries and we contribute toward the coordination of this policy. It is precisely this united policy that exerts a decisive influence on the development of international relations and that helps sponsor new concepts and proposals aimed at reducing tension, curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and cooperation among all nations of the world. We have adopted as our own the CPSU peace program, the main author of which is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that great fighter for peace in our times and that close friend of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples who is fighting for the consistent implementation of this program. We will pursue extensive militant activities to bring about the victory of peace and cooperation throughout the world in the spirit of Helsinki.

The enemies of peace and socialism are doing all they can to at least delay the process of detente, if they are unable to stop it, and to upset the peace of nations and their faith in a better future. This is why our responsibility vis-a-vis history for preserving life on our planet is increasing. I am convinced that our resolve to continue the process of genuine changes in international relations in keeping with the principles and decisions adopted by 35 states in the CSCE Final Act will make this process irreversible. We cannot allow anyone to push us back into the climate of the cold war, which could poison relations among nations. The coordinated policy and activities of the socialist community and peaceful forces on the earth are capable of this. At present, nothing is as important as to take practical measures to curb the arms race and to promote true disarmament. The policy from positions of strength is not only an anachronism, but a thoroughly unusable weapon as well.

I would like to express the conviction that the foreign policy followed by our two countries, a policy that is based on commonsense, principles of ethics, solicitude for mankind's future and responsibility toward history, will determine the success of human conscience and the triumph of socialist humanism in keeping with the principles of Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

[Question] The past Polish-Bulgarian summit meetings were always of great importance for intensifying cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria and for tightening the links between our two countries. What can the Polish and Bulgarian people expect from your coming talks with PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek?

[Answer] It is true that the Bulgarian-Polish summit meetings have always been of great importance and have played a crucial role in intensifying Bulgarian-Polish cooperation and in expanding contacts between our parties and countries. The visit by the Polish party-government delegation to Bulgaria in 1972 and the visit by the Bulgarian party-government delegation to Poland in 1973 as well as our talks with the Polish party and state leadership and the working meetings that followed with Comrade Edward Gierek and other Polish leaders have made a great contribution to the development of comprehensive political, economic, ideological and cultural contacts between our countries.

I am deeply convinced that the coming visit of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Edward Gierek, the loyal son of Poland, the great champion of Bulgarian-Polish friendship and my personal friend, and the talks we will have, will provide a new stimulus for the further development of fruitful contacts between our fraternal parties and countries and will enrich our cooperation, filling it with specific decisions of qualitatively new contents.

On this occasion I would like to ask TRYBUNA LUDU to convey my greetings to the fraternal Polish people and their leading force--the party--as well as their party and state leadership. I wish to extend to the fraternal Polish people the fraternal sentiments of our people and our party as well as our conviction that the people who have so valiantly and wisely forged their history and who are confidently marching toward the future are our closest comrades.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU042023Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Oct, BTA--A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by Mr Taro Yamaguche, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party and head of Agriculture Department, was on a visit to Bulgaria, September 30 through October 4, 1978, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Community Party.

The delegation was received by the BCP CC secretary Dimitur Stanishev. At the meeting which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, information on the tasks being solved by the two parties at the present stage, and views on topical international issues were exchanged. The desire of the two sides for a further development of the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party was reconfirmed.

The delegation expressed its satisfaction with the visit in this country and made a high assessment of the achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building up a socialist society.

The representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party were acquainted with the BCP experience in the field of agriculture. The delegation left the country.

BCP GREETS AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU041358Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Third Congress of the Australian Socialist Party:

Dear comrades, the BCP Central Committee conveys the most cordial, fraternal greetings to the delegates to the Third Congress of the Australian Socialist Party, and through them, to all members of your party.

The Bulgarian communists follow with interest and have great respect for the struggle the Australian workers class and all working people are waging against the oppression and exploitation of the monopolist capital and for a better life, as well as for democratic rights and freedoms. The Australian Socialist Party is at the head of this struggle, aimed at rallying all democratic and progressive forces in the country for the sake of peace, democracy and social justice. The Australian Socialist Party is the most consistent champion of the Australian people's class interests.

The BCP, loyal to its international tradition bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov and Dimitur Blagoev, will do everything in its power to consolidate and intensify the relations between our two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our party will contribute to the expansion of friendship between the Bulgarian and Australian peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in your noble work devoted to the triumph of the bright communist ideals. Long live the Australian Socialist Party! Long live the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement!

PATRIARCH MAKSIM'S VISIT TO U.S. ENDS

AU032023Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The visit of the Bulgarian church delegation led by Patriarch Maksim to the United States has ended. The delegation visited Bulgarian church communities in various parts of the country. The delegation departed for Montreal, from where Rumen Popov, our special correspondent, reports:

[Popov--begin recording] The Bulgarian church delegation visited New York as guests of the Bulgarian church in the city and of its metropolitan, Yosif. Patriarch Maksim, accompanied by Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgarian representative to the United Nations, and other delegation members visited Edward Koch, mayor of New York. A talk took place in which information on church issues was exchanged.

Patriarch Maksim was also received by Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, and [name indistinct], chairman of the UN General Assembly. The Bulgarian patriarch expressed to the UN secretary general the full support of the Bulgarian Church for the organization's noble goals in its efforts for strengthening world peace and developing cooperation among nations. Kurt Waldheim expressed his gratitude and highly evaluated the support manifested by Patriarch Maksim. [end recording]

CIA INVOLVEMENT IN DEATH OF BBC BULGARIAN IMPUTED

LD041836Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bulgarian emigrees in the West have been affected lately by a mysterious illness, ending with the death of the patient. Within a short time, both Georgi Markov and Vladimir Simeonov have been its victims. Both had been writing confused commentaries for Bulgarian broadcasts of the BBC and the Munich Radio Free Europe [RDE] broadcasting station.

The police, allegedly, are at a loss with the illness and, therefore, the story is being (?spread) that Markov was poisoned by means of an umbrella and Simeonov had been thrown down the stairs by agents of [words indistinct].

The British THE DAILY TELEGRAPH [words indistinct]. According to this rag, it would be best to expel all diplomats from socialist countries.

Briefly, not even James Bond, her majesty's agent, could have invented a better story. The true agents remain silent, even though they could certainly clarify a number of things. It is a known fact that BBC's foreign broadcasts are fully controlled by British intelligence and RFE is a CIA enterprise.

Simeonov and Markov, after the initial bubble, obviously became squeezed out lemons for these intelligence services, with no value, as the CIA saying has it. Briefly, the Moor has served his purpose and must be eliminated, especially if he knows something about his employers and is no longer reliable. This is something that the CIA and the intelligence service do not like. As can be seen, a solution has been found, one in which the Moor, through his death, has served his paymasters in an anticommunist campaign.

In this connection, it is not surprising that the most tears for the two mini-Bonds are being shed by their emigre colleagues from the BBC and RFE. Obviously, the deaths of Markov and Simeonov reminded them that their prospects as well are not very promising.

EUROPEAN COUNCIL TRIES TO 'INTERFERE' IN CSSR AFFAIRS

AU041555Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "A Note": "Belated Munichers"]

[Text] Out of spite, they have chosen the 40th anniversary of the infamous Munich conference to again try to negotiate about us without our participation. But, as Karl Marx once remarked, history repeats itself--first as a tragedy, then as a farce. The European Council session in Strasbourg was a farce, indeed, because this institution, which is not even authorized to deal with matters concerning West European countries, which are represented in it, would like to interfere in our affairs. They wanted to prescribe how we should treat the so-called Charter 77 signatories. They also protested against the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, although there are American troops in almost every country represented in this half-European council. So far, no one has ever raised protests against their presence.

We advise the gentlemen of this so-called European Council to concern themselves with matters of the countries they represent. There they will find so many political reprisals that they will have enough to discuss for years--if it is really a matter of such great concern to them. We will not let them, however, interfere in our affairs. The time of Munich is past.

CHNOUPEK MEETS CYPRIOT, THAI, OTHER COUNTERPARTS

LD042104Y Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, 4 Oct, CETEKA--The successful development of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations, based on traditional friendship has been highly appreciated by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou during his talks with head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek here.

The Cypriot president also pointed out that the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, have for years been granting support for the just cause of the Cypriot people.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has also met here with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to discuss relations between their countries in connection with the recent visit of the Thai foreign minister to Czechoslovakia. They also exchanged views on international topics, especially on detente, disarmament and the agenda of the current UN session.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister has met here also with Nepalese Foreign Minister Krishna Raj Aryal to discuss Czechoslovak-Nepalese relations and international topics.

Bohuslav Chnoupek further met here with Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Henry Adefope. The two representatives discussed the development of bilateral relations in connection with the recent visit of the Czechoslovak foreign minister to Nigeria. The Nigerian representative appreciated the support granted by Czechoslovakia for the national liberation movements in Africa, especially the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

MINISTER DZUR'S ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES NOTED

Grants Interview

LD041404Y Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 4 Oct, CETEKA--"Our friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union form a firm basis of the security and independence of our state, the peaceful work and calm life of our people and their bright prospects," Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur told CETEKA today.

In an interview on the occasion of the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army (October 6) he pointed out that the army trains defenders of our socialist homeland who hold firm political conviction and are well-prepared in their specialization. "Not for a moment do members of the army forget the existence of the class-divided world, the danger of the plots of the enemies of socialism and peace. They increase their high political vigilance and combat readiness. Together with the Soviet Army and the other armies of Warsaw Treaty member-states they are prepared to honour their patriotic and internationalist duty, to defend the socialist achievements and the peaceful work of our people."

The Czechoslovak Army, founded 34 years ago, was built from the beginning on the Leninist principles as an army of a new, socialist type. The leading role of the Communist Party of Czecholsovakia is the basic pillar of its structure, the minister noted.

"Thanks to the systematic attention and care of the Czechoslovak party leadership and government our army is well-equipped with everything necessary, to be able to reliably fulfill its responsible mission in the defence of the socialist homeland in harmony with the demands of contemporary methods of combat, its firing and striking power, its manoeuvrability have increased", Martin Dzur pointed out.

More on Interview

LD041406Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave an interview to CTK in which he stated that the creation of our People's Army resulted from the struggle of the CPCZ and of our people for national freedom and for realizing the goals of national democratic revolution.

On the 34th anniversary of the birth of our People's Army we also commemorate the 34th anniversary of the Carpathian Dukla operation. Dukla represents a concrete manifestation of the strength of proletarian internationalism, fraternal feelings and assistance rendered to our people by the Soviet Union which culminated with the liberation of our homeland in May 1945 by the heroic Soviet Army.

Our People's Army today proudly owns and develops both the revolutionary behest of the party and the people and its own traditions, which are an expression of the basic class and national values for which our people fought and on the basis of which they build their beautiful socialist homeland today, minister Dzur said in the interview.

In conclusion the minister of national defense emphasized that members of our Czechoslovak People's Army, together with the Soviet Army and the other armies of Warsaw Pact member-states are ready to honorably discharge their patriotic and international duty and successfully defend the gains of socialism and the peaceful work of our people; they are ready to implement further demanding tasks set them by the communist party and our working people.

Addresses Battle Anniversary Ceremony

LD042252Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Dukla battle and the Czechoslovak People's Army Day, wreath laying ceremonies took place today on Dukla pass and in Svidnik. The Czechoslovak People's Army delegation was led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. Also present were the department head of the CPCZ Central Committee, Eugen Turzo, Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces High Command delegation under Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, a delegation from the Soviet Central Group under Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov, a delegation of representatives of Eastern Slovakia under the first secretary of the party's regional committee, Jan Pirc and representatives of Svidnik District. The delegations and guests then met at the Dukla museum in Svidnik, where they were addressed by Defense Minister Martin Dzur. From his speech we have selected the following:

[Dzur--begin recording] It has become a tradition that we meet every year at the memorable Dukla battlefield to bow to the immortal memory of those who, in the tough struggle against fascism, brought the Czechoslovak people the liberty which was lost through betrayal of the internal bourgeoisie and its Western protectors. The 6th of October 1944 has remained in the Czechoslovak working people's consciousness as an expression of the invincible power of proletarian internationalism, the common fight of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers against the hated enemy, the brotherhood and aid offered by the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, its communist party and the Soviet Armed Forces.

Dukla is at the same time the symbol of the birth of the Czechoslovak People's Army, one of the most important sources of its modern traditions. Here was strengthened and sealed the eternal comradeship-in-arms of CSSR and Soviet soldiers, which indicated the further development of our People's Army as a socialist army, a determined instrument for defending the revolutionary achievements of our working people. The fighting alliance between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army, our liberator, has successfully strengthened since then, in the same way as has the friendship and cooperation of the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

STROUGAL RECEIVES VIETNAM'S TRAN QUANG HUY FOR TALKS

LD041328Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, received Tran Quang Huy, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee member, minister in charge of cultural and educational work, at the premier's office in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

The Vietnamese guest briefed Comrade Strougal on the main tasks in his country's socialist construction, and expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered by socialist states. The federal premier emphasized that Czechoslovakia will continue to support the Vietnamese people and to deepen cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in all spheres. Lubomir Strougal especially mentioned the importance of wider Czechoslovak assistance in exploiting Vietnam's mineral wealth and expanding its fuel and power base, as well as in training cadres.

SYRIAN MINISTER ON CAMP DAVID, CSSR-SYRIAN RELATIONS

LD042215Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Interview with Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister--recorded in Czech with Talas' remarks in Arabic fading into Czech translation; time and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, we are pleased that we have been able to welcome you to Czechoslovakia as a military and political representative of one of the states of the Arab front of steadfastness against imperialism. What developments do you expect after the Camp David talks?

[Answer] As you know, we have come to your country shortly after the Camp David conference ended.

The Arab front of steadfastness organized a conference in Damascus at the highest level to discuss the Camp David conclusions, where Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat betrayed the cause of the Palestinians and of all Arabs, selling our cause to the imperialist and Zionist forces.

We in the front of steadfastness are resolutely determined to fight against these agreements. We are able to do so thanks to the mutual cooperation of Arab nations and to the support of socialist countries, led by the USSR.

[Question] How do you assess the results of your visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] We have been in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur. It has been a successful visit.

We met several times for talks with the minister of national defense and with other representatives. We also met Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, and our meetings reached their peak when we were received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic.

We are proud of Czechoslovak-Arab friendship; our relations already have a good tradition and we constantly try to develop and deepen them. That is why I highly value the results of this visit.

CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES TO VISIT SRV

LD050114Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission delegation, led by Chairman Miroslav Capka, left for the Vietnamese Socialist Republic [SRV] today at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and by other representatives.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS AKTIV AT PLZEN SKODA WORKS

LD042010Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In the presence of Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, members of brigades of socialist labor of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship exchanged experiences from competition between enterprises in fulfilling deliveries for the USSR at an aktiv held in the Plzen Skoda works today.

CZECH PREMIER KORCAK IN HIGHWAY OPENING CEREMONY

LD041840Y Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Brno, 4 Oct, CETEKA--Czech Premier Josef Korcak opened today another part of the future Prague-Bratislava highway, the 23.5-kilometer section from Brno to Hustopece.

In the same ceremony, the premier inaugurated the construction of a new highway from Brno to Ostrava and Trencin.

HEJDANEK SEES CHARTER 77 STRENGTH 'IN ITS LEGALITY'

DW031224Y Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Oct 78 p 10 DW

[Abbreviated version of interview with Charter 77 spokesman Ladislav Hejdanek by Rainer Schossig, reporter of the journal SPUREN, in Prague in late July]

[Text] Question: The occupation 10 years ago had a traumatic effect on the people, resulting in a long phase of political passivity. Meanwhile, the Charter has been publicly working for 1 1/2 years now. How would you define its part in overcoming this state of affairs?

Hejdanek: Our people's trauma results not only from the 1968 invasion but from several historical events: The 1938 Munich accord, the Nazi occupation during the war, the fifties, and so forth. Hence, it is not surprising that many people in our country did not believe in the possibility of a fundamental social reform in 1968, nor today. I do not regard the fact that such attitudes can be mitigated only step by step as political passivity, but as the result of historical experiences.

Question: Zdenek Mlynar (former secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee) draws a current picture of a tacit power agreement between the people and the party which relies on the authority of fear. Some time ago, incumbent Interior Minister Obzina termed the Charter declaration "dangerous." Could this "danger" lie in torpedoing this agreement?

Hejdanek: I would not speak of agreement, even tacit agreement, because neither side takes this seriously, being unwilling and unable to abide by it. Agreement would require mutual trust, which does not exist in our country. This will become evident should a crisis occur. Thus, the Charter cannot undermine any "internal consolidation" or "normalization"--simply because there is no such thing.

Question: Has it been possible to inform broad segments of the people about the Charter? Are there any solidarity actions beyond the circle of signatories who work more or less actively for the Charter? To what extent has official propaganda succeeded in mobilizing the people against the Charter?

Hejdanek: There is probably plenty of information, distributed primarily through foreign radio stations. We are facing a different problem. We see many manifestations of general solidarity, but few go beyond words and became practical, public actions. From the viewpoint of realpolitik, any solidarity action appears nonsensical, because potential success cannot be predicted. This is why it is extremely important that Charter 77 not appear as primarily political opposition and that it be successful. There is, however, no such thing as mobilization of the people by official propaganda against the Charter. The signatures on the so-called anti-Charter are practically worthless. The authorities are well aware of this.

Question: In Charter Document No 15, the analysis is put forward that the state resorts to the strategy of "perverting the existing legal order" vis-a-vis the human rights movement Charter. [paragraph continues]

Thus the distribution of Charter documents, for example, has been prosecuted repeatedly, being defined as a criminal offense. Are there any indications that this strategy will also be pursued in future? What strategy does the Charter propose to counter this? Will the exclusive documentation of human rights violations suffice?

Hejdanek: Our strength lies in legality. Everything the representatives of the regime hold against us is merely additional proof of their illegal actions. Under existing circumstances, there is no call for fundamental change in our mode of operation. Our current activity may prove inadequate in the event of social change, but that is not our objective. Only more citizens' initiatives could contribute to this end which, though perhaps inspired by the Charter would go beyond its principles. So far, it seems, the time for that has not yet come.

Question: You stressed that you want to stay in the country. What prospects do you visualize for further work under these conditions? What concepts does the Charter have in this respect?

Hejdanek: We have had various adverse experiences with so-called "liberation" from outside. And I personally do not believe in a rapid and simple road to improvement in political conditions. The way things look to me, there will only be one reasonable method of social change, and that is persistent, steadfast work on a small scale. And this means: Work from inside the society. Everything else can be of only marginal help, of more or less important support. We must help ourselves, and only then will better conditions assist us. Slow development always lasts longer.

Question: How do you see the response which the charter has found so far in both the East and West?

Hejdanek: The international response to Charter 77 must not be underrated. In my opinion, however, the most profound reasons and motives of the Charter movement have met with relatively little interest in other countries. In every country there are dark corners in which exploited and oppressed people live difficult lives. In every country there are people with erroneous political thought, or none at all, who are manipulated by many factors without even knowing it--even though great differences exist in this. Without new moral and spiritual principles, it will be impossible for the future world, a really human world, to exist. Without exercise of conscience, mankind today has no future, for purely technical-political measures cannot lead to a new order, in terms of either domestic society or foreign policy. The question concerning human rights cannot be reduced to an instrument of political struggle but must be recognized as the essential criterion for judging all political action.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--The meeting of the mixed CSSR-Austrian commission for economic and industrial cooperation, which was held in Prague between 25 and 29 September, ended with the signing of a protocol. During the talks, the two sides discussed the current state of cooperation in these spheres and assessed the activity of the commission's working groups. The two sides expressed an increased interest in development of cooperational contacts of a long-term nature and submitted several proposals pertaining to cooperation. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

MORE ON PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Press Conference

LD041206Y Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] East Berlin--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has disclaimed all responsibility for fighting by his troops in Lebanon. At the end of his 4-day official visit to the GDR, he said in East Berlin today that Syria is "not an involved party" in the present events in Lebanon. They are conflicts between Lebanese groups. His country had merely placed troops at the disposal of the government in Beirut to guarantee security.

Asked about the latest French suggestion to station Christian and Moslem Lebanese soldiers between the fronts and to create a buffer zone, Al-Asad again underlined that this was a matter for the Lebanese people and not Syria. If all the Lebanese groups involved agreed to this proposal, Syria would then welcome it.

The Syrian president again condemned the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David accords. He said that these agreements made no contribution to peace in the Middle East and negated earlier UN decisions. "It will be very difficult to achieve peace in this region by circumventing the decisions of the United Nations", Al-Asad said. He spoke in favor of the resumption of the Geneva Middle East talks.

He also rejected President as-Sadat's proposal for reaching a settlement regarding the Golan Heights similar to that in the Sinai. He said he was not prepared to accept presents from Israel, to sell the rights of the Palestinian people and to break out of the framework of the UN decisions as As-Sadat had done.

Joint Declaration

JN042134Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text of Joint Syrian-GDR Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation Issued on the Occasion of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's Visit to the GDR, Signed by President Hafiz al-Asad and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker]

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic and the GDR, basing their relations on the ties of traditional friendship and cooperation which have developed between them; proceeding from the position that the continued development of friendly bilateral relations and multifacted cooperation is in harmony with the basic interests of the two peoples; out of their conviction that unity of action among all the forces struggling against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism is of primary significance to secure the independence and progress of the liberated states; out of their firm determination to support the sacred rights of peoples in defending themselves against aggression and in struggling for the sake of national and social liberation and self-determination; out of their conviction that the continued strengthening of the forces of peace and socialism and national liberation will decisively improve the international situation; out of their feeling of satisfaction that their views on current major issues were identical; and out of their commitment to the goals and charter of the United Nations, have agreed to declare the following:

1. The two sides note with satisfaction that the peoples have recently achieved great victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the sake of freedom and independence, and that the change in the balance of power in the world in favor of progressive forces clearly indicates that current international developments are proceeding on the path of achieving peace and relaxation at a time when bellicose imperialist circles are escalating their dangerous arms race policy and carrying out repression and persecution against the patriotic forces. The two sides firmly condemn the designs of these bellicose circles whose aim is to escalate the gravity of tension in the world and to neutralize the results of international relaxation which have been accomplished so far, as well as to escalate the arms race through the development of means of mass destruction, such as the neutron bomb.

The two sides declare that they will do their best in the future to confront this policy which threatens peace and peoples' freedom instigated by NATO imperialist forces in particular. The two sides also declare that they will continue their constant struggle to stop the arms race, to liquidate existing hotbeds, and to consolidate the march of international relaxation. The two sides emphasize their determination to exert maximum efforts in this connection alongside all the peaceloving forces in the world.

The two sides believe that the struggle to take effective steps to curb armaments and the diversification of arms is one of the major questions in in ternational relations. The two sides believe that the UN General Assembly session on di armament has substantially contributed to this persistent struggle waged by the peoples and that the results of this session are a significant step toward convening an international conference on disarmament.

The two sides affirm, first and foremost, the need to adopt practical steps to stop nuclear testing completely and comprehensively and to conclude agreements banning the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons, as well as the development of new types of highly destructive conventional weapons. The two sides proceed in this from the conviction that effective steps toward disarmament are in the interest of all mankind and funds can be converted to benefit all peoples of the world.

The Syrian Arab Republic and the German Democratic Republic firmly support the expansion of relaxation to include all areas of the world and the continued application of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems.

They also support the proposal for concluding a world agreement on renouncing the use of force in international relations as soon as possible, taking into consideration the legitimate right of states to defend themselves and liberate their occupied territories. The two sides believe that concluding this agreement would appropriately influence the situation in the world and contribute to insuring international security.

The two sides highly evaluate the principles and objectives consecrated by the CSCE Final Act in Europe, and stressed the need to continue efforts to put these principles and objectives into force. They also point out the close link between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean. They believe that peace in the Mediterranean will not be achieved unless a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East issue is reached on the basis of the UN resolutions. They call for removing imperialist military bases in the Mediterranean and turning it into a sea of peace for the welfare of all the peoples of the world.

The two sides stress the importance of peaceful, coexisting relations between the GDR and the FRG on the bases of generally recognized international law and stress the impact of these relations on peace and continuing the march of international detente. They also stress their complete adherence to the West Berlin quadripartite agreement.

2. While reviewing international issues, the two sides gave special attention to the current situation in the Middle East. They strongly condemn continued Israeli aggression against the Arab nations, which is responsible for the continuing explosive situation in the region and the jeopardy to international peace and security. They stress their principled and firm stands that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved except through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, establishment of their own independent state and repatriation according to the UN resolutions. They also express their support to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and for the Palestinian people's struggle. They consider this struggle an integral part of the pan-Arab liberation struggle of the Arab nation.

Syria and the GDR strongly condemn continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Israel's refusal to recognize the firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. They also strongly condemn continuing Israeli acts of terror and violation of human rights, as well as acts of racial discrimination, oppression and violation of cultural heritage, evacuation of Arab inhabitants and establishment of Israeli settlements and other condemned acts practiced by the Israeli aggressors in the occupied Arab territories in contradiction of the UN resolutions. The two sides also strongly condemn the policy of unilateral agreements and condemn in particular the agreements that have recently been haggled over at Camp David behind the backs of the Arab peoples and which aim at splitting the Arab ranks and imposing the conditions of the Israeli aggressors. They believe that this policy impedes the attainment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Middle East conflict on the basis of the UN resolutions. This policy constitutes in reality a conspiracy hostile to the Arabs and a serious threat to international peace and security.

The two sides express their conviction that uniting and coordinating the efforts of all the forces that support the expulsion of the Israeli aggressors and finding a comprehensive and just solution in the Middle East are urgently needed at present. They consider the results of the summit conferences of the countries of the pan-Arab steadfastness and confrontation front which was held in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus, as important steps toward establishing united efforts between the Arab states and forces in their struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

The GDR supports the firm struggle of these Arab states and forces in the interest of the Arab nations in its confrontation with Zionist and imperialist conspiracy. It also expresses its high appreciation of the position adopted by Syria and President al-Asad personally in the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the UN resolutions.

Syria expresses its gratitude for the support which the GDR has given to the just struggle being waged by the Arab nations. This support helps the steadfast and confrontation front to defend the interests of the Arab peoples in the Middle East against Zionist and imperialist conspiracies. The two sides believe that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be achieved through concerted efforts by all parties, including the Soviet Union, and the participation of the PLO as an equal partner and within the framework of international legitimacy.

The two sides condemn Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Israel's continued intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs. The two sides stress the importance of the return to normal life for Lebanon on the basis of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They support the Lebanese Government's control of all Lebanese territory and safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon.

The GDR side expresses its appreciation for the efforts Syria is exerting to strengthen the march of security and stability in Lebanon and to safeguard its unity. The two sides strongly condemn imperialist and Zionist attempts to partition Lebanon at regional and sectarian levels.

3. Syria and the GDR affirm the importance of the alliance between the socialist and national liberation forces in the struggle for world peace and security and to insure freedom and independence for peoples. The two sides support continued strengthening of the solidarity between the socialist countries and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are hostile to imperialism. The two sides stress their future support for the just struggle for national liberation and social progress.

The two sides strongly condemn the acts of aggression practiced by imperialist forces in Africa. By interfering in the affairs of the African countries at present, imperialist policy has acquired an overt, aggressive nature aimed at frustrating the African people's struggle for national and social liberation and aimed at imposing colonialist domination on these countries and continuing the policy of exploiting and plundering these peoples' natural resources.

Syria and the GDR firmly support the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation. They demand that full authority be handed over to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and their legitimate representatives. The two sides stress their firm opposition to the current collusion between the racist regimes in South Africa, the imperialist circles and the racist Zionist entity, and their continued support for the racist entity in South Africa and the white minority regime in Zimbabwe in violation of UN resolutions.

The two sides appreciate the great role played by the nonalined movement in international policy. This movement is positively contributing to strengthening world peace and security and to easing international tension and establishing balanced economic relations among all countries.

Syria and the GDR announce that they are working persistently to reorganize international economic relations on a democratic basis and to eliminate segregation, domination and inequality. The two sides stress the need to broaden the efforts to liquidate colonialism, which includes economic domains, and ending the exploitation of natural resources and manpower of the developing countries by the multinational imperialist monopolies and advanced capital countries.

The two sides support the establishment of economic relations on the basis of total respect for equality, mutual benefit and nonintervention in internal affairs in accordance with the charter of economic rights and duties of countries endorsed at the 29th session of the UN General Assembly.

The two sides stress that the United Nations must play an important role in establishing world peace and security. They express their readiness to cooperate to increase UN effectiveness on the basis of precise commitment to the UN Charter and aims.

4. The GDR and Syrian sides stress their firm determination to continue to strengthen and develop the close relations of friendship, fruitful cooperation and solidarity hostile to imperialism. They have maintained these relations for a long time to the benefit of their peoples and world peace.

The official and friendly visit to the GDR by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the head of a government and party delegation between 1-4 October 1978 at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, demonstrates the peak of the development of traditional friendly bilateral relations.

During the visit, the two sides exchanged views in a detailed and constructive way on bilateral cooperation and a number of current international issues. An atmosphere of frankness and mutual confidence prevailed in the talks, as well as a spirit of friendship and solidarity.

The two sides first gave importance to developing joint political relations. They believe that continued links in this sphere will have a positive effect on bilateral cooperation and in all other fields. The two sides will hold regular political consultation at various levels.

By concluding a new agreement between the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the GDR SED for 1978-1979, the two sides again express their primary interest in continuing to develop their party relations and raising it to higher levels.

The two sides express their deep satisfaction with the developing cooperation in the fields of trade and economy This development has in time acquired a constant and far-reaching nature. The two sides appreciate the positive results achieved so far owing to the efforts of the joint committee on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The two sides believe that there are available possibilities to continue to strengthen economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the relations in the fields of culture, science, education, arts, information and sports are developing constantly. They encourage the continuation and development of direct cooperation between the government departments of the two countries, as well as between the trade unions, youth organizations, women and other popular organizations.

On the occasion of this visit, the following documents were signed: A long-term agreement on the principles of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation; two protocols to strengthen economic coooeration; an executive program on scientific and cultural cooperation for 1978-79; a protocol for the exchange of goods for 1979; and a protocol on cooperation in the health field for 1979-80.

The GDR side expresses its appreciation to significant accomplishments attained by the Syrian Arab people under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, particularly after the historic corrective movement in 1970, in political, economic, social, intellectual and cultural fields, as well as in consolidating the country's defense capability. The GDR side expresses its utmost appreciation in particular of the firm stand and solid steadfastness of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in the struggle to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting solution in the Middle East.

The Syrian Arab side expresses its appreciation of the prominent achievements accomplished by the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED and the guidance of General Secretary of the SED Erich Honecker, in implementing the program of development, prosperity and stability, which was approved by the Ninth SED Congress, in order to continue building an advanced socialist society. The Syrian Arab side is following with great interest the experiment of the GDR in which all classes and working groups are participating in order to build a socialist society. The Syrian Arab side expresses its pleasure over the joint launching operation of the two cosmonauts by the USSR and the GDR--an operation which has scored new success by the socialist countries in outer space research and use for peaceful purposes. President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded to him and to his delegation during their stay in the GDR. President Hafiz al-Asad extended an invitation to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

The invitation was accepted with thanks. Berlin, 4 October 1978.

Signed: Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State

GREETINGS SENT TO AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU041255Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 78 p 1 AU

["Telegram to the Third Party Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia: "Militant Greetings to Australia"]

[Text] To the Third Party Congress of the Socialist party of Australia, Sydney. Esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the Third Party Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia. In solidaristic affinity, our party is watching your struggle to develop a broad popular movement against the policy of the domestic and foreign monopoly bourgeoisie and for the implementation of the political and social interests of all Australian working people. We are certain that the decisions of our party congress on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will provide new incentives to our common struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. The SED wishes full success to the deliberations of the Third Party Congress of the Socialist Party of Australia.

With socialist greetings, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee

COMMUNIQUE ON BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY VISIT ISSUED

AU041243Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 78 p 6 AU

["Joint Communique of the SED and Belgian Socialist Party"]

[Text] A Belgian Socialist Party [BSP] delegation under the leadership of its copresident, Andre Cools, visited the GDR from 25 to 30 September 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation also comprised BSP bureau members State Minister Jos van Eynde and Deputy Ferdi Dupont; Rene Renson, federation secretary of Huy/Varemme; and Dirk Boogmans, member of the Young Socialists' National Bureau.

During their visit, the Belgian guests were received for talks by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The policy of both parties, topical problems of international relations, as well as problems pertaining to bilateral relations were discussed during the friendly and frank exchange of opinion.

The BSP delegation conducted further deliberations with an SED delegation which was led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and comprised Hanna Wolf, member of the Central Committee and Rector of the party college named after Karl Marx at the SED Central Committee; Alfred Marter, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department; Heinz Lehmann, sector chief; and Gunter Mauersberger, staff worker of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

The BSP delegation acquainted itself with the construction of the socialist societal system in the GDR capital, Berlin, and in Rostock Bezirk.

As a result of their deliberations, the SED and BSP representatives noted in agreement that thanks to the efforts of all the forces of peace and progress in Europe detente has yielded important positive results. Experiences accumulated since the Helsinki conference show that there is no realistic alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence.

At the same time, both parties voiced their concern that the actions of certain quarters aimed against detente have increased, as a result of which the international situation is deteriorating. Peace and detente are being threatened primarily by the continuing arms race. This is why the SED and the BSP deem it necessary to further undertake intensified efforts in the quest for mutually acceptable stable solutions, for complementing political detente with military detente, for terminating the arms race and for disarmament.

It is in this spirit that they are in favor of the earliest possible conclusion of an agreement on limiting strategic arms and concluding an agreement on a reduction in the armed forces and arms in central Europe on the basis of the undiminished security of the participating states. They regard the ban on developing and manufacturing new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, particularly the neutron bomb, as the top priority.

Observance of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for the peoples' right to freedom and independence and the intensification of their efforts for developing peaceful cooperation are necessary in order to deepen and further expand the detente process.

The SED and the BSP reaffirm their solidarity with all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling for their political and economic independence and for equal rights in international relations, as well as for peace and social progress. They believe that international detente would profit further if the last few relics of racism and colonialism, which are still slowing down the progress of peoples and are causing international tension, were eliminated as soon as possible.

Both parties let themselves be guided by the realization that understanding current requirements and correctly grasping one's own interests implies joint intensification of work for peace and detente. Therefore they will continue to deepen their fruitful cooperation with suitable measures. Both sides are convinced that bilateral cooperation of the parties' workers movement and all democratic and progressive forces should be further developed bilaterally, as well as within the framework of international organizations and movements.

When discussing the development of the relations between the GDR and Belgium, the representatives of the two parties reached the view that positive results have been achieved and that good possibilities exist for the further development of these relations in the interest of the two peoples. The visit of the BSP delegation to the GDR took place in an openminded and friendly atmosphere. The BSP delegation invited an SED delegation to visit Belgium. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SED MESSAGE ON WORKERS MILITIA ANNIVERSARY

AU041420Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[PSED Central Committee Greetings to the Workers Militia Members: "For the Strengthening of the GDR and the Protection of Peace"]

[Text] Comrade fighters, junior commanders, and commanders: The SED Central Committee conveys most cordial congratulations to all GDR workers militia members and to the collaborators in the honorary work groups on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the workers militia formation.

Under SED leadership, the workers militia have successfully developed a revolutionary power tool of the GDR workers class in these 2-1/2 decades. They have proved their worth and have at all times honorably fulfilled their class assignment. In doing so they have proved their determination and ability, jointly with the National People's Army, the border troops and the other GDR defense, and security organs to effectively defend the socialist revolution in our country and peace. In keeping with the 9th SED Congress decisions, the workers militia have further enhanced their fighting strength and combat-readiness. All units are participating in "combat mission 25" socialist competition and have scored fine results in the training and strengthening of the combat collectives. This took up quite a few hours of leisure time and personal hardships were accepted.

The central committee expresses its most cordial gratitude to you, dear women and men comrades, for your loyalty to the cause of socialism, for your constant readiness for action, for your achievements in mastering the military trade and in production, as well as for your active participation in the socialist paramilitary training of the youth. We thank all those who have helped to develop the workers militia into an effective armed organ of the workers class.

Higher demands are being leveled against all workers militia units again in the 1979-80 training year. They are most deeply linked with the basic concern of our policy of comprehensively strengthening the positions of socialism, of peace and detente. It is important at the same time to put the imperialist enemies of detente in their place and to thwart their concept for a return to the "cold war." Therefore, revolutionary vigilance, iron discipline and high combat determination are further called for. We are firmly convinced that the workers militia will also in the future spare no effort and they will fulfill any party assignment.

On the 25th anniversary of the founding of the workers militia, we wish all the fighters, junior commanders and commanders, the members of the honorary work groups, their families and the women and men comrades who are responsible for the development of the workers militia good health, new successes and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

STATE DECORATIONS AWARDED FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

LD041806Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Meritorious citizens and collectives received high state decorations today in recognition of outstanding achievements. The awards were given on the GDR's national day by the chairman of the GDR Council of State on the recommendation of the SED Politburo and Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers. Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the Council of State handed the patriotic Order of Merit to those decorated. They included Prof Dr Franz Bolok, rector of the Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, and the writer Walter Schulz.

On the same day, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, handed awards to the GDR youth organizations to 100 FDJ members, collectives and personages. Also on the same day, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense, decorated members of the army and promoted some officers to colonels.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION, OTHER FACILITIES IMPROVED

DW031135Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 1 Oct 78 DW

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] Let us get back to the birthday table of the GDR which the working people are decorating for 7 October, dear listeners. In Wittgensdorf near Karl-Marx-Stadt, garlands on top of the new building of the Harlass foundry herald the completion of the structure. This new building will replace the old Harlass foundry which is located in downtown Karl-Marx-Stadt. I visited this old foundry a few years ago. It really is a very old plant. I take true satisfaction in seeing that the working people of the Harlass foundry will soon move over to new, bright work places. These feelings will be shared by the workers [word indistinct] of the Harlass foundry and many citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt. The new foundry with its modern casting installations also is a large-scale rationalization measure. Work will be essentially easier and more productive, as required by socialist rationalization.

A new nickel open-pit mine started operations near Freiberg yesterday. The new, central kitchen of Charite hospital in Berlin has also been completed. Kitchen actually is not the proper term for it. It is a modern food production facility which will supply 600 meals daily for the patients, physicians and nurses of the Charite, including many diet dishes for the patients. Currently the construction workers of the new surgical center of Charite hospital are fed there, and will be for some time to come. The new central food production facility for the great, old, world-renowned hospital in Berlin likewise is a large-scale rationalization measure which also alleviates the workload of the nurses.

The day after tomorrow the Centrum department store in Dresden will be opened. The autobahn between Berlin and Rostock, too, will be completed a few days from now. During the first few days we will be in for many pleasant surprises.

Today, the winter schedule of the Reichbahn is taking effect. It entails some improvements, primarily in long-distance commuting.

This term long-distance commuting, dear listeners, has long become a daily routine for thousands and thousands of working people. In their case the long-distance commuting stands for a fundamental change in their working and living conditions. It is rare, and rather the exception to the rule, that you live in one town and work in another, which often is many kilometers away.

The republic has moved closer together. One is at home in several towns at the same time. This is why it is so important that express traffic between Berlin and the other bezirk capitals is well organized, so that the working people must not stand in their trains before and after work, as they have had to do up to now, too often unfortunately. It must be welcomed that new pairs of trains will now be used on one of the most important lines between Eisenach and Berlin. New express-train cars with 80 seats each will now be used in this (?commuter) traffic.

Additional relief trains are envisaged for Christmas, New Year's, Easter, and the winter vacations of 1979. For this purpose a supplement to the railroad schedule will be published in December this year.

Extensive construction work is being done on some railroad lines, especially in southern Berlin's outer ring. Many of you, dear listeners, will have watched this work in progress on the Berlin-Schoenefeld station and the subsequent stretch of track. This stretch is a veritable bottleneck in railroad traffic to the capital. This is why it has been enlarged to three tracks. This will entail relief and greater punctuality in traffic to Berlin.

Owing to this construction work, however, some delays in travel periods have occurred which have already been included in the summer schedule and which will have to be retained in the winter schedule as well. On the whole, dear listeners, we can say that we are investing as much as we can in the Reichsbahn. All of us are aware that much more should be done for improving the stations and enhancing travel comfort. But we know just as well that we can make headway in the different fields only within the framework of our material possibilities.

MITTAG OFFICIALLY OPENS BERLIN-ROSTOCK HIGHWAY

LD041708Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Today Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, officially opened the Berlin-Rostock highway at the Roebel interchange in Neubrandenburg Bezirk.

NEW WORLDWIDE RECESSION LOOMING AHEAD

DW291247Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1610 GMT 28 Sep 78 DW

[Rudolf Wahode talk]

[Text] Apart from some decisions on the enhancement of the credit possibilities for member-countries, this year's joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], and the capitalist World Bank was concluded without any results worth mentioning. Again it was impossible to come to terms on measures against the economic calm or encroaching inflation.

Just a few weeks after the Bonn summit talks by the Western industrial states, there is another sign indicating that the envisaged coordination attempts have not elicited any confidence in industrial and banking circles of the capitalist world. Many speeches by the delegates also reflect the negative assessment of the course of the Washington conference.

It was outright depressing when the president of the World Bank, McNamara, voiced the opinion that even in the event of a favorable development, about 600 million people in the partner countries will still be living in poverty by the year 2000.

Fortunately McNamara's calculation reveals deficiencies that the coming social progress in the world has not been taken into account from the viewpoint of this bourgeois politician. But undoubtedly the situation of many young national states is very difficult and extremely complicated, last but not least as a consequence of the capitalist crisis and growing indebtedness. With credits alone, you cannot eliminate existing trade policy discriminations, particularly since it was explicitly pointed out in Washington that increasing protectionism exists together with the imbalance of economic relations.

The accusation was directed particularly against the United States and the EEC, which are protecting themselves through all kinds of stipulations, while simultaneously passing the handicaps of the crisis to economically weak trade partners. A vicious circle developed in which the purchasing power of developing countries is decreasing considerably, while unemployment is also simultaneously increasing in leading capitalist states.

Money markets reacted in the meantime to the IMF meeting in a way that certainly will offer various surprises. Obviously much weight is not being attributed to Carter's word of honor given during his appearance in front of 3,500 delegates. One day after the American President was putting his reputation at stake, the U.S. dollar that Carter allegedly wants to strengthen dropped on the money markets to a new, historic low point.

As long as the Western currency situation will remain unstable, stability of monetary value, higher growth rates, and curtailed unemployment will be impossible. On the contrary, the meeting made one thing clear: The chimera of new worldwide recession continues to exist.

FRG SOCIALIST STUDENTS' FEDERATION WELCOMED

LD031850Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--First Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz, today received the delegation of the FRG Socialist Students' Federation [SHB], led by its chairman, Mechthild Jansen, which is in the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

During a cordial talk with the SHB delegation, Egon Krenz paid tribute to the long years of friendly relations between the two organizations in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, friendship and social progress.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

LD031352Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--During the evening of 1 October, FRG citizen Wolfgang Frueziger was caught redhanded and detained by GDR security organs for gang-organized crimes. At the Heinrich-Heine-Strasse GDR border crossing-point, Krueziger attempted to carry out subversive acts in flagrant misuse of the entry regulation guaranteed by the GDR and on behalf of a criminal gang operating from West Berlin using a specially prepared Volkswagen minibus. Preliminary proceeding have been instituted and an arrest warrant has been issued. The minibus used for the crime, which has the registration number B-AK-66-78, has been impounded.

BRIEFS

CEMA CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATORS MEET--Berlin, ADN--On 25 September, the 19th conference of customs administration heads from the socialist states was opened by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle in Plessow near Potsdam. The conference was attended by the customs administration heads from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, the DPRK, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR. The conference, which elected customs chief inspector Gerhard Stauch, head of the GDR Customs Administration, chairman of the meeting will deal with questions of further deepening and strengthening cooperation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

ALGERIAN TRADE TALKS--Algiers, ADN--A GDR delegation headed by Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister for Trade, discussed in Algiers with the Algerian Minister of Commerce M'Hammed Hadj Yala, the implementation of the GDR-Algerian long-term economic agreement which initiated a new phase of economic relations between the two states. During his stay in Algeria, Dr Schwierz also had talks with officials concerned with economic policy and with directors general of important industrial corporations. Moreover, he visited large building sites where the GDR is constructing important industrial plants. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

DOHLUS RECEIVES PERUVIAN CP--Berlin, ADN--On 27 September, Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a Peruvian Communist Party delegation headed by Central Committee member Edgar Gonzalez. During the friendly talk, Horst Dohlus briefed the Peruvian comrades on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the initiatives of the working people in honor of the 30th GDR anniversary. Edgar Gonzalez informed his interlocutor about topical questions of the Peruvian Communist Party's struggle and about the forthcoming 50th anniversary of its establishment. During its now concluded visit the Peruvian delegation studied experiences of the SED work in Suhl Bezirk in party organs, as well as in enterprises and agricultural institutions. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

MONGOLIAN PARTY VISITORS--On 28 September, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the MPRP led by S. Purevshaw, member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the MPRP Central Committee Department for Construction Affairs. Guenter Mittag briefed the guests on the successes achieved in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and on the GDR working peoples' initiatives. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

PRC EMBASSY HOLDS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041416Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the PRC national holiday, Ku An-kang [name as published], charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy in Budapest, held a reception at the embassy on Monday. The reception was attended by Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry; Vencer Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gezá Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry; and several prominent figures of our economic, cultural and social life. Numerous heads and members of the Budapest foreign missions were also present.

JOINT TALKS WITH SOVIET PRICE COMMISSION HELD

LD041842Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 4 Oct, MTI--The delegation of the Soviet Price Office, which had talks in Budapest at the invitation of Bela Csikos-Nagy, under secretary and president of the Hungarian Office for Materials and Prices, Wednesday left Hungary. Under the leadership of Nikolay Glushkov, minister and chairman of the Soviet Union's State Price Committee, the delegation discussed with their Hungarian partners the cooperation program of the two price offices for the years 1979-80. They also examined the possibility of urging efficiently the economic modification of the production structure and encourage economy with materials and labour, through prices. The discussants exchanged views on the practice of deciding the prices of metal and nonferrous metal products, chemicals, machinery and clothing articles. The Soviet minister was received also by Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Ference Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC. The talks were attended also by Bela Csikos-Nagy and by Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

PUJA MEETS WALDHEIM; SRI LANKA, THAI COUNTERPARTS

LD041122Y Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct, MTI--MTI reports from New York: Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, the head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 33rd session, of the UN General Assembly. gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honour of Kurt Waldheim, general secretary of the UN. Present at the luncheon were numerous foreign ministers and heads of delegation staying in New York. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja had a discussion Tuesday with Sahul Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, and with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun. The exchanges of views covered current issues of the international situation and issues of bilateral relations between Hungary and Sri Lanka, as well as between Hungary and Thailand.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO MONGOLIA

LD041242Y Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct, MTI--Lieutenant General Karoly Csemi, defence under secretary, has returned from Mongolia where he was on a visit at the invitation of General Batyn Dorj, defence minister of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Presidium of the Mongolian Great People's Hural awarded the Order of Red Banner to Karoly Csemi in recognition of his work for the advancement of comradeship-in-arms between the Mongolian and Hungarian People's Armies.

NEW TRADING COOPERATIVE PRESIDENT APPOINTED

LD032303Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Supplies to the population cause problems even in major cities. This is even more true in small towns. This was discussed by the National Association of Trading Co-operatives [Szovosz] in the presence of Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier.

In view of his health, Dr Frigyes Molnar, president of Szovosz, has retired at his own request. For his work until his retirement, Jozsef Marjai presented Dr Molnar with the Order of Merit for socialist Hungary. The new Szovosz president is Dr Istvan Szlamenicki, formerly chief of a party Central Committee department.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

LD041250Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 4 Oct, MTI--The Wednesday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP comments in an editorial on the bill passed by the American Senate which envisaged three billion dollars for the development of new nuclear weapons. The Budapest daily points out also that some of the above money will be used for the production of the neutron weapon which has prompted an international protest unprecedented so far.

The article then goes on to point out that the propaganda drive aimed at winning the Western public for the neutron weapon has gained fresh momentum in the past weeks. In the last days of September, it was General Haig, chief commander of NATO's European forces, and some days earlier, NATO's General Secretary Luns, who urged--referring to the "Soviet threat"--commencement of the production of this "clear" and "humanistic" weapon which even "promotes detente" and its deployment in Western Europe. Why exactly now? asks the Budapest daily.

"The process of detente has come to a stalemate recently. Soviet-American relations which decisively influence detente have become tense, and the stances at the disarmament talks carried on in various forums--owing to the ups-and-downs of the policy of the American administration--have become rather rigid. Well, this fall seemed to be bringing along a relaxation of this 'spasm.' The 16th round of the Vienna arms and troops cuts talks could commence on the basis of the socialist countries' proposals which carried the possibility of lifting the talks from their stalemate and pushing them into the direction of an agreement. The overwhelming majority of the participants to the general debate at UN's 33rd session took stand in favour of detente. Similarly, at the seat of UN where the high-level Soviet-American talks are running on the limitation of strategic arms the atmosphere of the discussions has become more relaxed than forecast by some pessimists," writes the Budapest daily, pointing out finally that the advocates of the neutron weapon and armament in general--who dislike the favourable signs in the process of detente--are making fresh efforts to maintain the spiral of armament.

BRIEFS

WORKERS MILITIA DELEGATION--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a workers' militia delegation led by Arpad Papp, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and national commander of the workers militia, has gone to the GDR on the occasion of the GDR workers militia's celebration of the 25th anniversary of its establishment. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Sep 78 p 8 AU]

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ APPOINTS, RECALLS MINISTRY OFFICIALS

AU041516Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Appointments--cadre changes"]

[Summary] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zygmunt Drozda and Jerzy Huk, MS in Engineering, under secretaries of state in the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry. Z. Drozda and J. Huk are members of the PZPR.

At the same time, the premier has recalled Witold Gorski, MS in Engineering, and Andrzej Jedynak, MS in Engineering, who have joined the foreign service, from the aforementioned posts.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES STUDENT SPORTS UNION DELEGATION

LD042119Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has received at Belweder Palace the officials of the students sports union in connection with its approaching 70th anniversary. They were led by Prof Janusz Gorski, its chairman. The achievements, state and prospects of the development of physical education and sports among students, were discussed during the meeting.

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE LABOR DELEGATION--On 29 September PZPR Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek received a delegation of the Congolese Labor Party and discussed party activities, the problems of the further development of interparty cooperation and current international issues, with an emphasis on African issues. [Warsaw TRIBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

PZPR-SED COOPERATION TALKS--On 29 September PZPR Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek and Egon Winkelman, head of the SED Central Committee Department of International Relations, ended their talks on the further comprehensive tightening of Polish-GDR relations as envisaged by PZPR First Secretary E. Gierek and SED General Secretary E. Honecker. The talks also concerned the close PZPR cooperation in strenghtening Europe's peaceful stability, promoting detente and the CSCE Final Act and implementing the program adopted by the Berlin Conference of the European communist and workers parties. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

ALGIERS TRADE FAIR--On 30 September Antoni Karas, vice minister of foreign trade, attended the Polish day at the Algiers International Trade Fair and was received by M'hamed Hadj Yala, Algerian minister of commerce. He also met with the ministers of energy and petrochemical industries as well as of construction. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENTS WITH BULGARIA--Sofia, 29 Sep, PAP--Before the forthcoming Polish party and government delegation's visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, agreements were concluded in Sofia today concerning the tightening of cooperation between the two countries in machine tools, motor and shipbuilding industries. Polish and Bulgarian ministers of engineering industry Aleksander Kopec and Toncho Chakyrov signed an accord on complex cooperation between the two countries' machine-tools industries and an agreement on mutual deliveries, including those under cooperation agreements, between motor industries for the coming decade. A protocol was also signed on development of cooperation between Polish and Bulgarian shipbuilding industries till 1990. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD]

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF BANGLADESH'S PRESIDENT

Meets Ceausescu

AU042030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--An interview took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman, in Bucharest on October 4. During the interview, views were exchanged prior to the official talks, on the present stage and the perspectives of the collaboration between the two countries and peoples bilaterally and in the international life.

Official Talks Begin

AU042031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--Official talks started in Bucharest on October 4, between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Officials of the two countries attend.

The good relations that have been established and developed between Romania and Bangladesh were emphasized during the talks, and it was appreciated that the current visit, the dialogue between the two heads of state account for an important moment in the history of the bilateral relations. The dialogue is appreciated as apt to contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples and countries. The establishing new ways and means meant to help the amplification and deepening of the relations between Romania and Bangladesh politically, economically, technically and culturally.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU042032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on October 4, for President Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and Mrs Ziaur Rahman. The guests included officials of the two countries. The two presidents raised toasts during the dinner.

MESSAGES FROM EGYPT'S AS-SADAT DELIVERED TO CEAUSESCU

AU041808Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Lihia Toima), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country, at the latter's request.

The Egyptian diplomat extended a personal message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and conveyed to him warm greetings and wishes for success in his activity.

Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

DPRK MINISTER OF EXTERNAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ARRIVES

AU050828Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council and minister of external economic affairs, special envoy of President Kim Il-song, arrived in Bucharest yesterday.

ENERGY COOPERATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH CANADA

AU042108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Alastair Gillespie, minister of energy, mines and resources of Canada, signed on October 4 a memorandum on the further development of the bilateral relations of technico-economic cooperation and of trade exchanges.

The document stipulates the concrete ways of materializing ventures of cooperation in multiple fields, with a special place being held by cooperation in industry between the two countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Stipulated are also modalities of Romanian-Canadian cooperation on third markets in metallurgy, petro-chemistry, mining, forestry, as also in other activities of joint interest.

Alastair Gillespie was received the same day by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

MORE ON VISIT OF CATALAN BUSINESSMAN

Received by Burtica

AU042106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on October 4 the delegation of the Corporaction Industrial Catalan of Spain, led by Pedro Duran Farell, president, now visiting Romania.

They discussed questions related to the development of the Romanian-Spanish trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

Marketing Agreements Signed

AU042109Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1944 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 4, the foundations documents were signed in Bucharest, of the joint Romanian-Spanish society "Carochem S.A." headquartered in Barcelona. The society is intended to market Romanian chemicals and petro-chemicals in Spain and other countries.

Signed was also a document between the Romanian Contransimex enterprises and Corporacion Industrial Catalan on jointly examining and possible participating associated in international actions.

RCP CC CONGRATULATES CUBAN COUNTERPARTS ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU040922Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Text] To the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee:

On the 13th anniversary of your party's establishment, on behalf of the RCP and the Romanian people, we convey warm congratulations to the PCC Central Committee, to the communists and all Cuban people.

We take this opportunity to wish you ever greater successes in fulfilling the tasks established by the first party congress, and in building socialism in Cuba. We are convinced that the good relations between our parties and countries will continuously develop, in the interests of the two friendly peoples, and of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL MARKS PRC'S ANNIVERSARY, ACHIEVEMENTS

AU022315Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Editorial: "The Great Anniversary of the Friendly Chinese People"]

[Text] Today we celebrate 29 years since the memorable day when the PRC was proclaimed in the big Tien An Men [as published] Square in Peking; a crucial event for the destiny of the Chinese people, which opened up a new era in China's millenary history.

The establishment of a workers' and peasants' state on Chinese soil--the brilliant culmination of long revolutionary struggles waged by the heroic Chinese people, led by the communist party, against exploitation and oppression, for national and social liberation--had a strong impact on the world balance of forces in favor of socialism and peace, and profoundly influenced the peoples' revolutionary struggle to eliminate foreign domination, achieve the noble ideals of national and social liberation, and for a better life.

Once they became masters of their fate, the industrious and talented Chinese people worked devotedly, led by the communist party, and obtained remarkable successes in building the new society; thus they turned their fatherland into a powerful and prosperous socialist state which is playing a considerable role in international politics.

The profound changes wrought in People's China are reflected in the rapid development of the production forces and in the raising of the country onto ever higher levels of progress. Devotedly and selflessly implementing the party's policies, the Chinese people built a strong industry, harmoniously distributed throughout the country's territory. Annual rice crops are insured by gigantic hydrotechnical projects and by extensive mechanization and application of advanced agricultural methods. Remarkable successes were also attained during the years of people's rule in developing education, culture and science and in raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. Socialist China' great anniversary finds the Chinese people engaged in intensive efforts to fulfil the 10-year economic development program and the national program on the development of science and technology, and to achieve the target established at the 11th party congress, namely to turn China into a modern socialist state with a high level of production forces by the end of this century.

Inspired by feelings of fraternal friendship and solidarity for all the peoples that are building socialism, the Romanian people follow with great interest and sympathy the vast constructive work of the Chinese people, and wholeheartedly rejoice in their remarkable successes. Relations of manysided friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, have been established and are developing between our parties, countries and peoples.

Experience has clearly demonstrated the dynamizing and decisive role played by the comradely ties between the RCP and the CCP [Chinese Communist Party] and by the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries. In this context, the visit paid this spring by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the PRC, and the talks held with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, marked a point of historical importance. The decisions and agreements concluded at the Peking talks eloquently expressed the common desire to expand the friendly Romanian-Chinese cooperation in various areas of activity. This materialized during the visit by the conclusion of an agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC on long-term economic and technical cooperation; a document bearing the signatures of the two party-state leaders. Reasserting the principles governing the relations between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, between Romania and China--respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--the provisions of the agreement secure extensive prospects for Romanian-Chinese cooperation. The same applies to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's recent visit--the first visit to Romania by the highest ranking Chinese party-state leader--which marked a truly historic moment in the continuous development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Joyfully sharing in the great anniversary of People's China, the Romanian people express their confidence that the manysided Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation will continuously develop in the interests of both peoples, and of the cause of socialism, peace, independence and progress for all the peoples.

CARRILLO RECEIVES DELEGATION TO PCE FESTIVAL

AU031026Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 3 Oct 78 AU

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo yesterday received the RCP delegation which attended the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] and Mundo Obrero festival in Madrid.

Cordial, comradely greetings were exchanged between Comrades Santiago Carrillo and Nicolae Ceausescu.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AUTO EXPORTS--Bucharest, 4 Oct, AGERPRES--At present Romania exports over 30 types of motor vehicles to 41 countries on four continents. Some of these countries have become traditional buyers. The People's Republic of China for instance imports over 5,000 motor vehicles annually, Czechoslovakia--over 1,000 and Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Egypt, Iran, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Cameroon, Madagascar and Zaire hundreds of pieces each. The Romanian machine building industry produces today 12 types of trucks in over 400 construction variants (of 5-50 tons), three types of concrete mixers, six types of refrigerating road trains and isothermal vans for perishables (with a useful volume of 12-50 cu. m.), seven types of special and utility vans, buses and trolleybuses in numerous variants. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU]

POLITIKA REPORTS CARTER'S STATEMENT ON SPY SATELLITES

AU051106Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Cape Canaveral, 2 Oct--U.S. President Carter yesterday announced publicly for the first time that the United States uses satellites to spy on the Soviet Union and other countries. According to a REUTERS report, in a speech at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Carter said that the satellites designed for taking photographic pictures of the earth's surface "have become an important stabilizing factor in world events." He added that the satellites "contribute considerably to the security of all countries, because they make it possible to follow the implementation of agreements on arms control" and that the United States "will continue to develop them."

USSR 'BLUNTING EDGE OF CRITICISM' AIMED AT JAPAN

LD041758Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In the great Far Eastern triangle, in the relations among the USSR, China and Japan, initiatives have recently begun anew, initiatives which could improve relations in that area of the world. Zarko Modric comments:

The final conclusion of a peace treaty between Japan and the PRC, after more than 3 decades since the end of the war between these two countries, has introduced a new dose of tension in the aforementioned triangle. The most wealthy Asian country and one of the most highly-developed countries in the world, Japan has long kept both Peking and Moscow at the same distance in that triangle. But the geometry was spoiled when, despite the Soviet Union's open opposition, Japan concluded a peace treaty with China which included the notorious hegemony clause, which Moscow considers to be directed toward the Soviet Union. Japan has, it is true, wanted for many years to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union as well, with which it was at war for only a few days, but before any discussions were entered into, it wanted four small islands to be recognized as part of its territory, islands which had always belonged to the Land of the Rising Sun, but which the Soviets occupied after the war when they regained their Sakhalin Peninsula from Japan. Moscow has never wished to accept discussion about the Southern Kurile Islands, as geographers call the four rocky islands, and no Japanese Government has ever been able to write this Japanese territory off without running the risk of arousing national anger; for this reason, all attempts at agreement between Moscow and Tokyo on concluding a peace treaty have fallen through at the outset.

Moscow warned Tokyo in a rather rough and certainly undiplomatic fashion not to sign an agreement with Peking in which hegemony was mentioned, but on the eve of the elections Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda needed the support of the electorate, who would certainly see, in the rapprochement with their great neighbor on the mainland, a reason for supporting the otherwise unpopular leader of the governing Liberal Democratic Party. After conclusion of the agreement with Peking, relations between Japan and China progressed rapidly, offering a big chance to the Japanese economy, which is threatened not only by the fall of the dollar but by the protectionism which is increasing in the EEC and the United States, as well. China is of course in need of the latest Japanese technology and of credits from powerful Japanese banks, so that both countries will benefit from the blossoming in relations.

If, however, improvement in relations between Tokyo and Peking has damaged relations between Tokyo and Moscow, not only these two countries, but peace and stability in this party of the world will be harmed. Therefore, the initiatives appearing after the abrupt chill in Soviet-Japanese relations, signs that Moscow is blunting the edge of criticism directed at Tokyo, and that a number of delegations of Japanese businessmen and representatives of opposition parties are preparing to go to the Soviet Union--may lead to a new and beneficial rapprochement. It is in Japan's interest to have equally good relations with both Moscow and Peking, for entanglement in the dispute between China and the Soviet Union is a thankless task. The Soviet Union also benefits from cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, with Japan, and it is to be hoped that even after the summer cooling of relations in the Far East, the climate will improve between Moscow and Tokyo.

INDIAN OFFICIAL ON CUBA'S ROLE IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD272219Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Sep, TANJUG--There are "occasional differences in approach" of African countries on nonalined movement and particularly on next year's Havana summit. Apparently there is apprehension about role of Cuba which is to host the summit, Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundu told newsmen Tuesday.

Mr Kundu, who visited Ethiopia, Kenya, Zaire, Ghana, Liberia and Senegal, said some countries expressed the feeling some of the nonalined nations were trying to dominate the movement. Despite these differences Mr Kundu found governments of all countries were unanimous about need to preserve and strengthen unity of nonalined movement.

TWO AUSTRIAN NATIONALS ARRESTED FOR SPYING IN SFRY

AU051032Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] TANJUG has learned from reliable sources that two Austrian citizens have been arrested on Yugoslav territory on suspicion and evidence of having carried out espionage activity against our country.

It has been learned that there are indications that another intelligence service is behind their activity.

MORE ON VRHOVEC UN MEETINGS WITH COUNTERPARTS

LD041102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct, TANJUG--Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou received Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec in New York last night and had a talk with him on the Nonalined countries' activity at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

Kiprianou and Vrhovec evaluated Cypriot-Yugoslav relations as "excellent", informed sources said.

After meeting with the foreign ministers of Italy, Greece and Bulgarian in previous days, Vrhovec has now met with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Bilateral concerns were dominant in these talks with neighbours.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary develop successfully in all fields, spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said. An exchange of views on the situation in Europe after the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was made during this meeting.

At the current UN General Assembly session, top priority has been given by the nonaligned countries to planning actions to expedite and complete decolonization in South Africa. This subject, in addition to the complex of questions representing the main preoccupation of the non-aligned movement, was the substance of Vrhovec's talks in the past two days with the ministers of Tanzania, Liberia, Togo, Morocco, Somalia and Burundi. In addition, the problem of Western Sahara was also discussed by Vrhovec and Moroccan Minister M'hamed Boucetta. The Yugoslav foreign secretary underlined the position adopted by the recent non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade, wherein the goals of self-determination and a peaceful settlement were re-affirmed.

The Horn of Africa was the subject discussed by Vrhovec and Somali Minister A. Barre. Vrhovec and Liberian Minister Cecil Dennis exchanged invitations for official visits to their respective countries, which were accepted. Liberia is to be next year's president of the Organization of African Unity. An extensive exchange of views on the Middle East situation was carried out by the Yugoslav foreign secretary and PLO Executive Committee member M. Ad-Dajani with his associates. Analyzed on this occasion were developments in the context of recent Middle East initiatives. The PLO is a member of the non-aligned movement's Coordinating Bureau.

TANJUG CITES ALBANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN ADDRESS

LD0421llY Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct, TANJUG--Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, where a general debate is going on, Albanian Foreign Minister Nesti Nase said today that his government's aim is to help improve the situation in the Balkans. Albania seeks good-neighbour relations and "will never permit any threat or danger to be posed to its neighbours via Albanian territory," he noted. The Albanian foreign minister stressed that under no conditions Albania would join "this or that super-power." Albanian defence, he added, does not depend on political opportunism or the various aggressive military alliances.

TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU041415Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, left Yugoslavia yesterday after an official friendly visit lasting several days, during which he led a parliamentary delegation of the friendly African country.

At Belgrade airport, Mkwawa and members of the delegation were seen off by Dusan Sekic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces; Joze Bozic, president of the Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Affairs, and other personalities.

Assessing the visit as very successful, Mkwawa stressed that for him and for Tanzania it was a great honor to have been received by President Tito during the course of his visit in Yugoslavia. The speaker of the Tanzanian parliament added that the delegation, in addition to Belgrade, visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and that the delegation was received everywhere as a dear guest.

"Yugoslav experiences will be very useful for the further development of our young country," Mkwawa said. He also referred to the talks held with a SFRY Assembly delegation led by its president, Dragoslav Markovic, and to other meetings, which he described as open and important for strengthening friendship between the two nonalined countries and for expanding overall bilateral cooperation.

Adam Sapi Mkwawa said that he had invited his host Dragoslav Markovic and a delegation of the SFRY Assembly to visit Tanzania.

PRC'S FANG I MAKES STOPOVER AT BELGRADE AIRPORT

LD041753Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct, TANJUG--Fang I, vice premier of the State Council, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Culture and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, today stayed briefly at the Belgrade airport on his way to some West European countries. During the stop-over, Fang I had a cordial and friendly talk with Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BOTSWANA

LD042100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, 4 Oct, TANJUG--An agreement on scientific, technical, educational, and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Botswana has been signed in Gaborone. The agreement providing for exchanges of experts, as well as visits by study groups, scientists, and university professors, was signed by Botswanan Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe and Radivoje Markovic, Yugoslav Ambassador in Zambia.

PCI'S BERLINGUER TO VISIT FRANCE, USSR, SFRY

LD041736Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 4 Oct, TANJUG--Italian Communist Party (PCI) General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer will visit France, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the French Communist Party, the Soviet Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the PCI's press department announced last night. According to the announcement, Berlinguer and officials of the three parties will discuss the international situation, in Europe in particular, as well as the international workers' movement.

DELEGATION LED BY ZARKOVIC LEAVES FOR ANGOLA

LD041524Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Vidoje Zarkovic, SFRY Presidency member, has, in the capacity of personal envoy of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, left for an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola, where he will stay from 5 to 9 October at the head of a state delegation. Vuko Dragasevic, Federal Executive Council member, and Dusan Marinkovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, are members of the delegation.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Aleksandar Fira, Federal Executive Council member; Ilija Topaloski, chairman of the Yugoslav group of the Interparliamentary Union of the SFRY Assembly; Slavko Kuhar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; Mirko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others.

Also at the airport was Joao Filipe Martins, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in the SFRY.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Zarkovic

LD041745Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received Vidoje Zarkovic, SFRY Presidency member, before his departure for a visit to the Angolan People's Republic in the capacity of envoy of the president of the president.

Visits Macedonia

AU050941Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Djordje Jankovic and Borisav Ilic report--live from Skopje airport]

[Summary] "President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito will today begin a 3-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia."

President Tito arrives by special plane at Skopje airport at 0900. Most prominent officials of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the city of Skopje, schoolchildren and workers of the Tito metalworking factory are gathered at the airport to welcome President Tito. Thousands of people are lining the streets of Skopje to welcome President Tito when he passes on his way to his residence.

When President Tito appears at the plane's door and descends the steps, he is greeted by "Vidoje Smilevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee; Lazar Kolisevski, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Blagoje Popov and Blagoja Taleski. President Tito cordially greets these officials." President Tito also exchanges greetings with other officials, cultural and political workers and a group of generals of the Yugoslav People's Army welcoming him.

President Tito then approaches the automobile which will take him through the streets of Skopje.